

OVER INSTITUTION ARCHIV

MILLARD P. GOODFELLOW

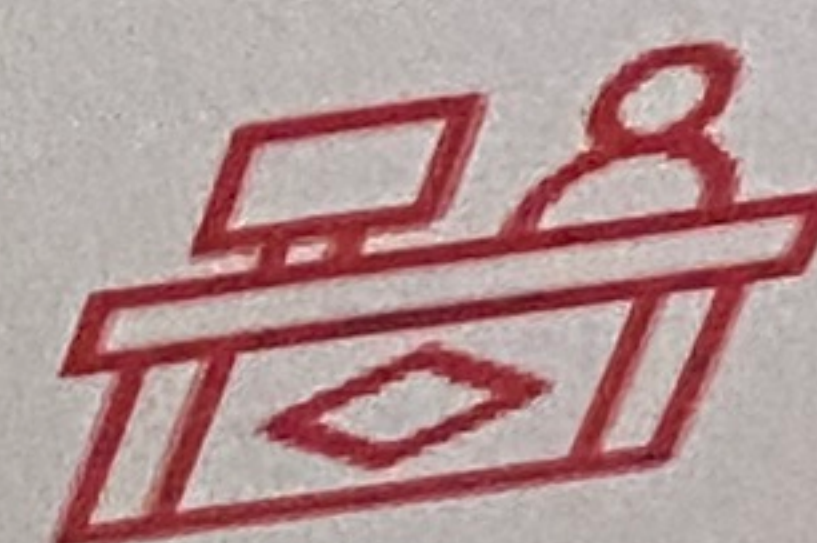
BOX NO. 5

ACCESSION NO. 69085-8.37

2

DECLASSIFIED RECORDS

2015 May release of
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ME

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Reference Desk







DR FREDERICK WALLER AGE 47 Height 5-7
WEIGHT 165 EYES brown
HAIR black grey

...ays on After Filling. In the
at 1600 West Commercial Street, and in the Lower Right
Fastening Machines After Cans Have Been Loaded With

Southeast Dealers

Pioneer Residence of Laguna

VIENNA CONSULAR ACADEMY HAS NOBLE TRADITION

TRAINING FOR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AND BUSINESS CAREERS

FOUNDED BY EMPRESS MARIA THERESIA 180 YEARS AGO

In the Boltzmanngasse, a quiet side-street leading off from the Währingerstrasse, stands the magnificent palace of the Vienna Consular Academy, caused to be erected by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Goluchowski, in the years 1902-04, on the plans of the Viennese architect, Ludwig Baumann, to house an Institute which at that time had already existed 150 years. This Institute was founded as an Academy of Foreign Languages in 1754, by the Empress Maria Theresia, in order to educate young aspirants to the diplomatic service under the Imperial Ambassador in Constantinople and in the territories adjacent to Turkey

and thus the Academy was henceforth accessible to foreigners as well. Both sexes were admitted for study, and the most prominent teachers which the ancient cultural centre of Vienna could produce, were summoned to co-operate in this international school. Reopened in 1921 with 15 students, it now harbours 88. During the past decade, applicants of 27 nationalities have assembled under its hospitable roof, coming to Vienna from all over Europe, from America, Asia and Africa.

The Vienna Consular Academy has made it its task to instruct pupils in a two-years' course of studies, in all those branches required for officials



and to supply qualified interpreters for the Imperial authorities.

But soon this simple language-school developed into an institution which trained for the Empire the diplomatic and consular functionaries required for service in the Orient. It fulfilled this task most satisfactorily through many decades, and numbers of prominent statesmen and scientists went forth from within its walls. Its sphere of action expanded more and more and, about the middle of the 19th century, it was the training-school for all who dedicated themselves to the Foreign Service of the historic Austrian Monarchy.

The World War seemed likely to put an end to its work, for a diminished Austria did not require so many officials as this School, even if conducted on an extremely reduced scale, could produce. The authorities were convinced that it should be closed when, in 1921, **Sektionschef Winter**, for many years Director of this institution, succeeded in persuading **Dr. Schober**, the then Austrian Chancellor, that the Institute should continue to exist for the benefit of Austria, subject to an adequate reorganization. Dr. Schober's immediately saw the truth of this argument,

and thus the Academy was henceforth accessible to foreigners as well. Both sexes were admitted for study, and the most prominent teachers which the ancient cultural centre of Vienna could produce, were summoned to co-operate in this international school. Reopened in 1921 with 15 students, it now harbours 88. During the past decade, applicants of 27 nationalities have assembled under its hospitable roof, coming to Vienna from all over Europe, from America, Asia and Africa.

Although, in its new form as a High-school for Diplomacy and National Economy, the Academy is still young in years, many of its pupils are already active in the foreign service of their respective countries.

Numerous others who have absolved their studies here, are active in economic life, successfully working in great commercial, industrial or banking enterprises.

The number of students preparing for political and economic activity in this School, is increasing from year to year. There are nations who are intensely interested in the development of this Institution, and are supporting it by sending pupils partially supplied with scholarships. In this manner, the connections linking Austria to the outside world, are increasing, and foreign sympathies for Austria are growing. It may be hoped that the successful activity of the Vienna Consular Academy will bring profit to Austria in every way now and in the years to come. +

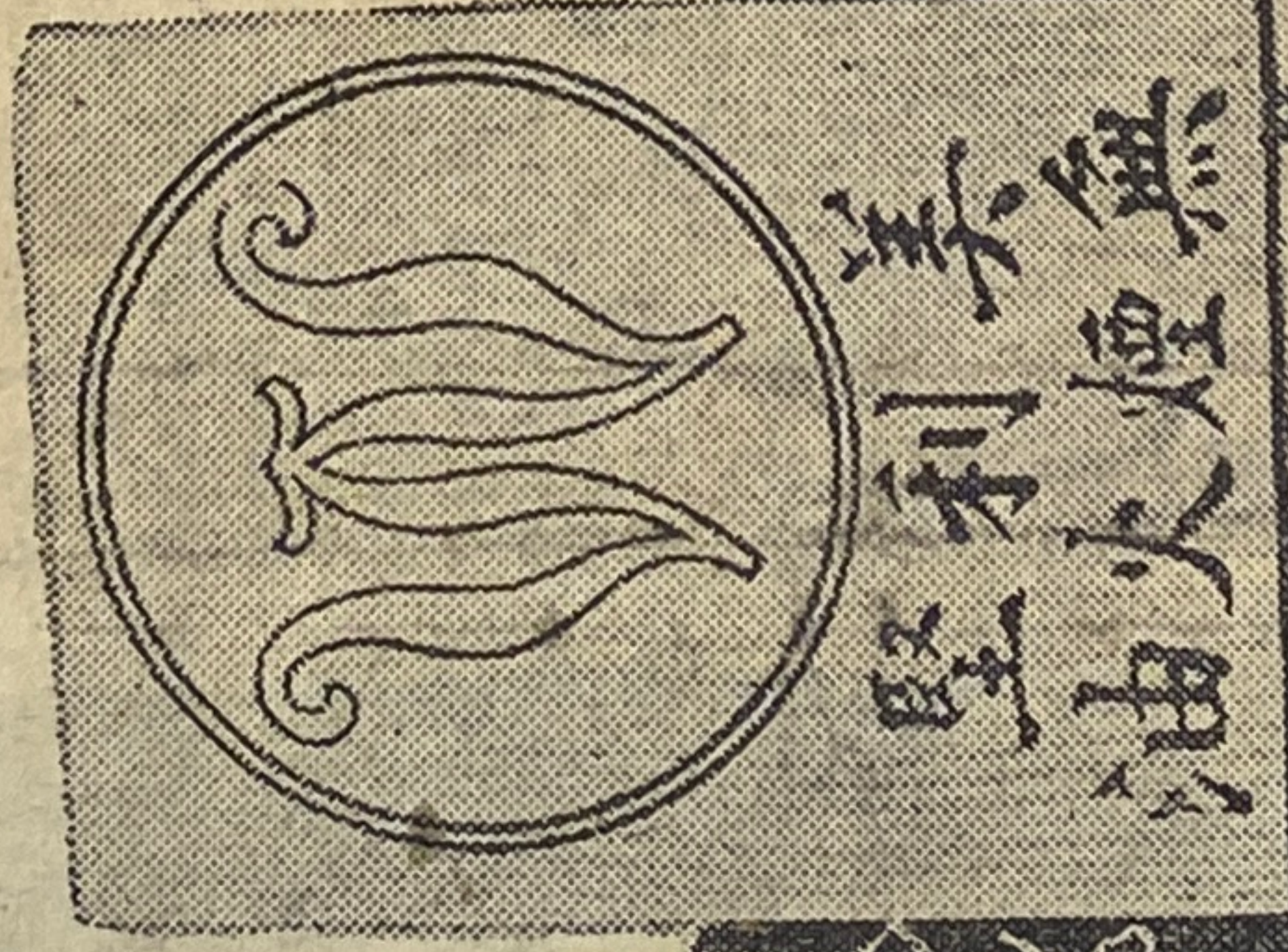
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1927

KEROSENE CANNING

-CHINA TAKES ENTIRE OUTPUT-



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HIGHEST GRADE AMERICAN GASOLINE
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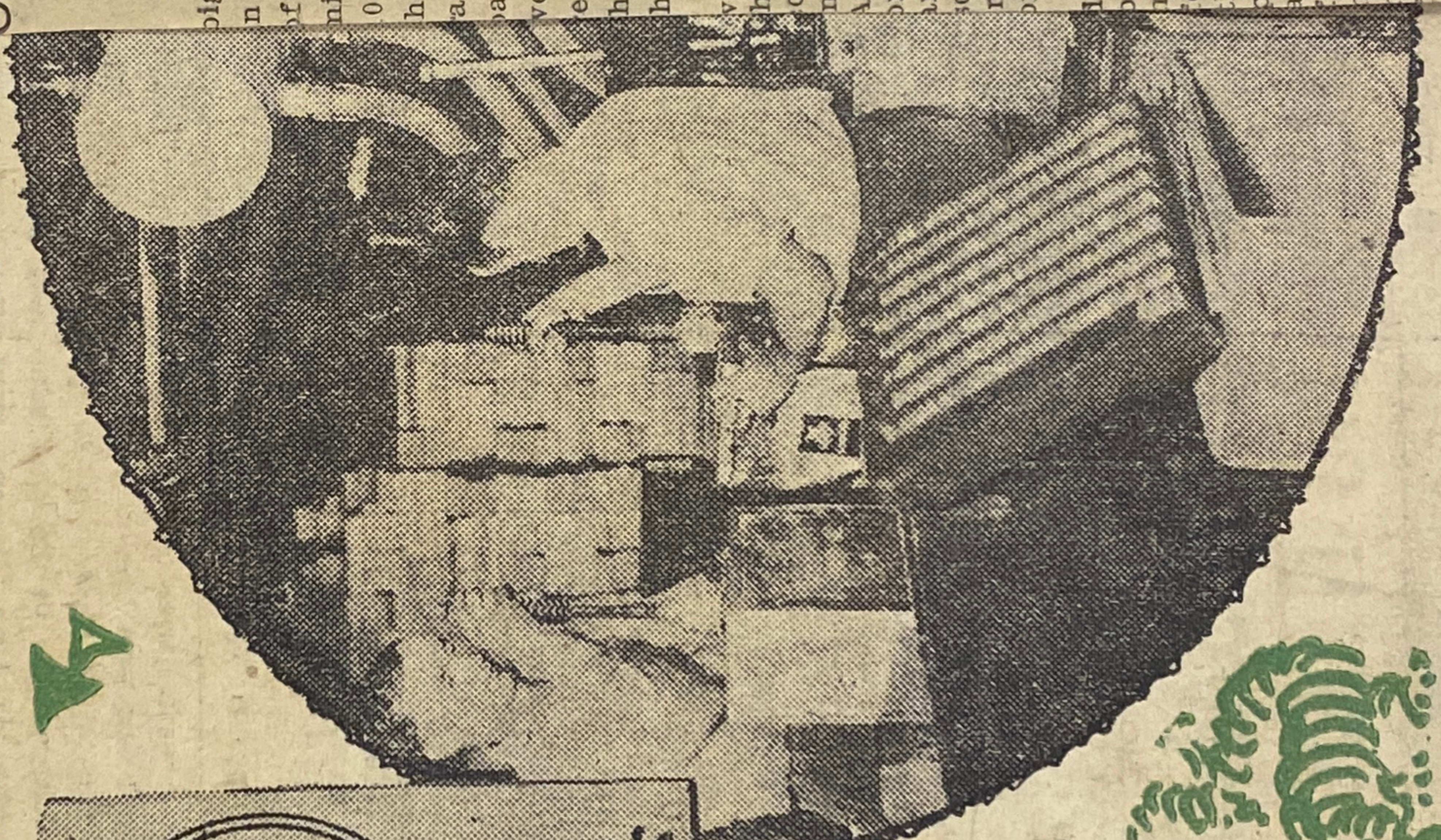


堅利美
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BEST AMERICAN KEROSENE
油火牌一第美
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MABIN & CO.
SHANGHAI, CHINA

BUTTERFLY BRAND
油火華上第安
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APPARATUS SHOWN FOR KEROSENE
Canning Light for the "Heathen Chinese" Is a Fast Growing Lamps Are Still Fashionable in the Orient. In the Picture Favorite Brands for Chinese Importers; the Center View Here and Soldering the Caps on After Filling. In the Lower Right at 1600 West Commercial Street, and in the Lower Right Fastening Machines After Cans Have Been Loaded With

New Executive Named to Head Lynwood Club



DR. KENNETH I. LEWIS.
Elected to Presidency of Lynwood Exchange Club at This Week's Meeting. Dr. Lewis Has Taken an Active Part in Civic Affairs in Lynwood for Several Years.

Woods Point Sold to President of Fullerton Bank

Pioneer Residence of Laguna

LOMITA FAVORED AT LOMITA

Opposition Withdrawn to Opening of Eshelman to Port District.
LOMITA, July 9.—Following the big meeting held a few days ago in Torrance, in which the project of opening Eshelman through Lomita to the harbor district as a 100-foot street was indorsed and the decision reached to push it rapidly, Lomita's opposition is apparently waning, according to this week's issue of the Lomita Progress, known in the past as one of the most vigorous opponents to the development of Eshelman.

The Progress pointed out this week, in an editorial indorsing the Eshelman project, that it had consulted with a number of leading business men on Narbonne avenue and a large number of property owners along Eshelman, and that it had discovered that sentiment was almost unanimous in favor of the opening and paving of Eshelman.

Much of the opposition at first developed, it is claimed, because business men on Narbonne, the main business street of Lomita, felt that if Eshelman were opened through it would create a competing business section. Residents along both streets, however, now feel, it continues, that such will not be the case, but that Eshelman will become the central artery for a fine residential section, and that businesses, if any develop, will be confined to fruit stands and the like enterprises.

It is likewise asserted that Narbonne owners favor the improvement of that street to a width of eighty feet, but are opposed to the 100-foot project, which has been turned down on several occasions.

Continued on Page 2



President Quezon



*Dr. Staller
Mrs. Quezon
Mrs. Staller*

*Mrs. Quezon
Dr. Staller*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

M. PRESTON GOODFELLOW

DECURSIPTED RECORDS

2011 September release of records, 1941-1946

(Classification)

ENCLOSURES

COPY No.

(For Record Section only)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION W. D. G. S.

MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT **CHINA**

(Country reported on)

Subject British Explosive & Demolition Equipment and Methods of Employment (Brief descriptive title)

I. G. No. 6570

From M. A. China Report No. 51 Date December 18, 1941.

Source and degree of reliability: Personal observation as a student at a British Service School. (Reference Radio No.28, Oct.16, 1941 from Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, to Military Attache, China.)

SUMMARY.—Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.

Summarization of Report

A description of the types of explosives, demolition and sabotage equipment in use in the British Army, and the method of employment.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.4

NARA
By RFCox Date 2/13/2001

Distribution by originator

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A. C. of S. G-2	Chief IB	MA Sec.	FL Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Trans. Sec.	CIB	SSG	P. and T.	Inf. Cont.	Coord. Sec.		Def. Aid. Dir.	Coord. of Inf.	
Air	BE	OE	SE	EE	WE	FE	LA	Sit.	Cont.	Dissem.	Field Pers.	ASW	USW	ASWA
CHIEFS OF ARMS AND SERVICES														
Inf.	Cav.	FA	CAC	AC	AAF	Sig.	Armd.	Ord.	QM	CWS	Med.	Engr.	Fin.	
Attachè at	CG Phil.	CG Pan.	CG Haw.	Oper. Div.	Req.	Hq. Repl.					Sch.			

Enclosures:

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(Classification)



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CHIEFS OF ARMS AND SERVICES																
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1. A six weeks course in Demolitions and Sabotage for future instructors is given to British officers and non-commissioned officers at the Bush Warfare School in Maymyo, Burma. During this course the latest methods of all types of Demolitions and Sabotage that might be performed by an Independent Company are taught. The course is very thorough, and the equipment which is most complete, has only recently been shipped from England. The instructors are Royal Engineer Officers who have organized and taught several such schools, and are thoroughly experienced in this type of work.

2. Attached to the original as an appendix is the textbook used during the course. Only one copy of this document is available. (It is filed under "Equipment" in the Digest Index, as it is believed to contain more valuable material on this subject than on "Training". A separate report, "Bush Warfare School", China I.G. No. 6740, is being forwarded.)

Types of explosives in use are covered in Lecture 1. The Camouflet is covered in Lecture 3. Other lectures cover various types of explosives, and equipment, and methods of employment.

3. Some of the more secret and unusual items of equipment are described in detail, as follows:

a. Pull Switch

The Pull Switch is a device to be used in conjunction with a trip wire for firing a charge. It is particularly useful for a booby trap work. It operates when a direct pull of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. is applied to the release pin, firing a percussion cap.

With the cap holder in position, the switch measures approximately 4" overall and $\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter and weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. It consists of a head into which is screwed a housing tube having a restricted opening at one end, and a screwed collar for attachment of a cap holder at the other. Inside the housing tube is a striker head attached to a hollow spindle which runs inside a compression spring. The end of this hollow spindle carries a small head which is split, so that when it is compressed, the diameter is reduced. When this split head is forced through the small hole in the housing, a spring loaded released pin at once enters and expands the head so that it cannot return, although it is now under the influence of the compression spring.

A safety pin can be inserted through the main head and release pin so that the latter can not be disengaged from the split head, and it is impossible for the striker to fire the cap.

A short length of flexible wire terminating in a loop is attached to the housing tube. It is for use as an anchorage for the switch. A wire loop is also provided on the release pin.

Made entirely of brass, these switches are sprayed with khaki paint to make them inconspicuous.

The switches can be recocked after use.

The pull on the trip wire must be longitudinal and this is achieved by tying the switch by the wire attached to the housing tube, or, else by passing the trip wire itself round something which will act as a pulley.



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The cap fires either safety fuse (Bickford) or orange line (instantaneous safety fuse.)

b. Pressure Switch.

The switch is mounted on a rectangular baseplate measuring 2" x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", the body of switch consisting of a barrel having a head at one end and a screwed collar for the attachment of a percussion cap holder on the other.

Inside the barrel is a striker under the influence of a compression spring. The head of this striker is fitted to a hardened steel spindle which passes through the body, and is secured by a transverse pin, recessed into the end of the body. A turned-down portion of this spindle is straddled by the milled-out end of a shearing pin which is inserted through a hole in the top of the body and engages the spindle with a chisel edge. Pressure on the mushroom head of the shearing pin causes chisel edge to fracture the spindle, thereby releasing the striker, which is driven by the compression spring to fire the percussion cap.

The load required to set off the switch is about 30 lbs.

The shearing pin entry hole is covered with a paper band which has to be pierced when shearing pin is put in position.

The pressure switch is a non-electrical device designed to fire a charge when a certain load is applied. Practically no movement is required, only pressure.

The switch will operate satisfactorily under the sleeper of a railway train or the rail itself, this position being the most satisfactory. A firm foundation is required in all cases, so that the pressure on the switch may be resisted. It can also be readily installed on the roadway and is also ideal for use as a booby trap under a loose board in a house.

c. Release Switch.

The Release Switch is a booby trap device so designed that when a load is removed from it, a charge is fired by means of a percussion cap. A special type of safety pin is provided to ensure safety in setting.

In appearance, it resembles a flat oblong hinged box with open ends, measuring 3" x 2" x 3/8", weighing 5 ozs.

It consists of a small leaf spring which is also the retaining head and striker. When the leaf spring is bent back sufficiently a safety pin is able to be inserted through two holes in the body and an anchor plate and also through a hole in the retaining head.

A retaining ear prevents the spring from going forward when the safety pin is removed. But as the retaining ear is cut at an angle, when the load is removed the lid will be forced up by the spring pressing on the ear.

One method of use is to put the release switch under a crate with the fuse running to the explosive placed inside the crate. Moving the crate automatically sets the charge off.

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d. The "A.P." (The Anti-Parsonnel) Bullet, with cartridges.

The bullet is a device on booby trap lines which can be of considerable nuisance value.

The arrangement is a very simple one. Inside the housing tube (Spike shaped) is a spindle carrying a powerful compression spring. This spring is held in cocked position by a firing collar which is prevented from moving along the spindle by an "Umbrella" spring. Over the top of the spindle is dropped, a striker head which has a short extension tube. It is followed by the cartridge, the pointed bullet of which projects outside the housing tube.

When the bullet is trodden on, the cartridge forces down the striker head. The extension tube on this head forces the umbrella spring into a slot in the spindle so that the firing collar is released. Under the influence of the spring, it jumps up to give a sharp blow to the underside of the striker head. The blow is transmitted to the cartridge cap by the striker head, and the bullet is fired.

The bullet has sufficient power to penetrate a foot or a pneumatic tire.

Although the flanges and bullets are blackened so that they will not reflect light, it is necessary sometimes to camouflage the A.P. bullet by covering it with mud, dirt, etc.

The "A.P." bullet is very difficult to remove once laid.

Dummy cartridges are used for practice, except that cartridges have wooden bullets instead of live ones and no charge.

e. The Time Pencil.

In this mechanism, the striker is held back by a wire which is eaten away by acid. The acid is contained in a phial at the end of the pencil, which is broken when the copper end is squeezed flat. The safety pin is inserted just in front of the cap, so that the striker is unable to set off the cap unless the safety pin is removed. Two observation holes are provided next to the safety pin for inspecting whether striker mechanism is correct and is not already forward.

The cap of the time pencil is smaller than the cap on other mechanisms, and can be inserted direct into a detonator. Safety fuses (Bickford) and Instantaneous) have to be pared before inserting into the nozzle cap. The time pencil has a smaller cap which can be inserted direct into a detonator and this is because the pencil is usually where the charge is.

The time delay is marked by coloured rings on the outside of the pencil. It varies to a certain amount with the temperature, being faster in warm and slower in cold weather.

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Color

Delay (Average time in moderate temperature)

Black band or no bands	10 minutes (for practice generally)
1 red ring	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour
2 white rings	2 hours
3 green rings	5 hours
4 yellow rings	15 hours
5 blue rings	25 hours

Do not take out safety pin until after copper tube has been squeezed, in case the striker mechanism is faulty.

f. L. (Long) Delays. (Note: These are not altogether satisfactory.)

The L. Delay is a small delayed action fuze which can be used for firing a charge or lighting an incendiary. It will operate in any position and can also be used under water.

Standard L. Delays are available for the following periods:

1 Hour, 6 hours, 12 hours, 24 hours, 3 days, 7 days, 14 days, 28 days.

These times only hold good when average temperature is 65 degrees. For variance in temperature, a table of adjustments is given inside the box containing the L. Delays.

Each delay carries a tab stating the timing at 65 degrees.

The principle used in the L. Delay is as follows:

A spring loaded striker pin is anchored to the outer tube, through a special metal element which has the property of extending slowly, but with regularity, when under tension. In due course this element breaks, releasing the striker pin, which is forced down by the spring so that its point fires a 1.7 gs. detonator.

Slipped over the 1.7 gs. detonator holder is a short length of aluminium tubing into which safety fuse or instantaneous fuse can be crimped. Use safety fuse for lighting an incendiary. For firing a charge, the aluminium charge can be discarded and a No. 8 detonator crimped on in its place.

g. Clam.

The Clam is a small bakelite charge container with a magnetic base which enables it to be attached instantly to any flat iron or steel surface. It consists in the main of a bakelite shell in the form of an oblong box with rounded corners. The base of this box has a detachable lid, whilst at each end is a powerful group of magnets. In the top of the box is a recess to take a standard L. Delay. In preference to a L. Delay a detonator with fuse or cordtex alone can be inserted in the recess. Also may be used with time pencil and detonator.

The Clam takes $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of plastic H.E. and weighs $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. when full. If Gelignite is used, only $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. can be put in.

It is a most useful toy for blowing gasoline tanks on cars and if placed near the top, it will also fire the vapour as well as exploding the tank.

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h. Limpet.

The Limpet is a small self contained mine with a magnetic base which enables it to be fixed instantly to the steel plate comprising the hull of a ship. Designed to hold a charge of 5 lbs. of H.E. and to be fitted under water, it is equipped with a simple delay device which ensures that an explosion will not take place until a predetermined period has passed. The special time delay is called a J. Delay, and is operated by the action of water on a block of salt. A detonator and burster unit is made up with a screwed collar, enabling it to be attached directly to the delay device. Some models are equipped to take two delay devices to decrease the risk of failure.

One mine is used for every 1,000 tons displacement of a ship placed about two feet below water line and opposite the engine room if possible, near condenser outlet. When more than one mine is used, link with detonating fuse. Fuses must be pointing towards the stern. Pencil time fuses are preferred to the J. delays and these can easily be inserted in the Limpets. They should be placed on as clean a surface as possible, but will not hold on side with more than 2 m/m of paint and will hold only up to 8 knots.

The Limpet can be strapped on the body, already made, and swam out to boat, there keeper plate being removed. The Limpet weighs 9 K.G. when full but only 1 K.G. in water. Plate can be greased to ensure adhesion.

i. Paraffin (Kerosene) Tysule.

This is a fat cigar-shaped kerosene incendiary bomb. One end is match ended so that it may be struck on a safety match box. Alternatively, it may be ignited in its cardboard box by a time pencil. The pencil need only be placed alongside it as some gunpowder paper in the bottom of the box will sufficiently amplify the flash from the cap.

j. T.V. (Time Vibrator) Switch (Short Delay)

The T. V. Switch is a device designed primarily for the trapping and destruction of railway traffic, but it can also be effective against road traffic. Used with a camouflet mine, it consists of a tubular assembly containing a delay mechanism, a vibrator unit, a battery, and a space for an initiating charge.

When the switch is installed, the delay mechanism is set for a predetermined period to keep the vibrator unit inoperative. On becoming alive, this unit is sensitive, even when buried to a depth of 10 feet, to the vibrations set up by a passing railway train. In due course it will close a circuit to fire the initiating charge and explode the mine.

The short delay, painted red, can be set to give a time lag of one hour or two hours. The action of the delay depends upon the dissolving away of chemical, in the short delay the chemical being an adipic acid compound, the solvent being water.

Considerable trouble has been caused by the T. V. switches as they are sometimes corroded and in the long delays, the salt used is impaired by the humid atmosphere of some climates.



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k. Contact Strip with Battery.

The contact strip is an electrical device which, when trodden upon or passed over by the wheel or track of a vehicle completes a circuit to fire a charge. In appearance, the device is merely two red rubber tubes, each $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter by 2'9" long, joined together by a pair of flexible cables 9" long. From the joint runs a length of twin cab tire cable terminating in two wander plugs.

Inside each rubber tube are two strips of chromium plated brass, spaced $\frac{1}{16}$ " apart by insulating bands placed at intervals. When light pressure is applied, the strips come together and make contact. The fact that there are two sections is only for convenience in packing and installation and if either of the sections has pressure put on it the circuit is completed as the cab tire cable is connected to both sections.

1. S.T. (Sticky Tank) Grenade (with Ignitors).

Contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of H.E. (Saxonite) in thin glass globe coated with a sticky solution. It has a metal cover to protect it before it is used. If thrown hard against a tank, the glass will break and the bomb will stick. It has a five second fuse, the same type as a Mills grenade and the bomb will blow through one inch of armoured plate. The throwing range is about 10 yards.

The detonator assembly (issued separately) is fitted inside the neck of the flask. The assembly consists of a percussion cap, five second fuse detonator and C.E. primer.

The handle contains a striker with a "Mills" type of release. The "Mills" handle which fits snugly against the side of the throwing handle is held in position by a safety pin.

S. T. Grenades, Vaseline Filled. These grenades are available for instructional purposes and are issued in some cases as live S.T. grenades, but the cases are marked "unfilled" and each grenade is marked (dummy).

S. T. Grenade, Wooden Dummy. These are purely used for throwing practice. They are proportional and weighted to correspond to the live ones exactly. If thrown against a soft target they will last some time.

After a fair amount of practice the average man should be able to throw a S.T. grenade a maximum distance of 20 yards and hit a target with fair accuracy 15 yards away on level ground. Throwing from a slit trench will reduce the distance to ten yards.

m. Coal Borer.

This is a brace with a special bit for use in boring a small hole in a piece of coal, in which a piece of H.E. may be inserted and concealed. The coal when used will explode thereby wrecking the boiler and engine.

n. Miners Igniters.

These are small metallic tubes sealed at one end. Two inches long $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter. The end part next to the seal is squeezed with a pair of pliers. This action sets off a spark which ignites

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any fuse crimped in the open end of the tube. The beauty of it is, there is hardly any flash or bang. It avoids the use of matches.

O. M.L. (Magnesium Light) Flares.

This is a cheaper and lighter model of the ordinary incendiary bomb as dropped from aeroplanes. It is provided with a short length of safety fuse (usually match ended) for ignition. The flare is fitted with a length of gun powder fuse down the side, thus setting off both ends almost simultaneously. The safety fuse can be removed and the instantaneous fuse substituted together with a Time Pencil taped on to the flare. It has a black casing and weighs 1 lb.

P. P. T. Incendiary.

This is a ready made combination of the time pencil and the magnesium incendiaries. It has a small slot normally protected by adhesive tape into which a coin is pressed to break the glass phial and thus start the time mechanism. Colored bands similar to those on the time pencil indicate delay. The whole thing is contained in a small celluloid case, which burns away.

Q. Shrapnel Mine.

This is a heavy cylindrical bomb contained in a metal case which holds down the Mills grenade type firing mechanism. It is usually fired as a Booby Trap, laid in anti-tank mine fields to destroy the personnel attempting to remove the mines, by trip wires. A ballistite charge throws the mine about 5 feet into the air from the case, at the same time releasing the firing mechanism. The mine being exploded at this height renders it much more effective.

R. R. E. Anti-Tank Mine.

This device is a misnomer as it cannot safely be used as an anti-tank mine where friendly troops may go, as only 40 pounds pressure will fire it. It is loaded with 5 lbs. of H.E., and is fired by a mechanism sensitive to any pressure on the lid. It is useful in Booby Traps, or as any type of a pressure charge in connection with road-blocks, etc.

4. Samples of the various articles of equipment were not obtained, as it is believed that if they are required they could be more easily shipped from England.

PAUL L. FREEMAN, Jr.
Major, Infantry
Assistant Military Attache

Enclosure:
Appendix

Distribution:
G-26 (one by air mail)
File1

1st Ind.

Office Military Attache, American Embassy, Chungking,
To: The Chief, Military Intelligence Division.
1. Forwarded approved.

William Mayer,
Lt. Col., F.A.,
Military Attache.

~~SECRET~~

- 7 -

From: M. A. China

Report No. 51

December 18, 1941



M. PRESTON GOODFELLOW

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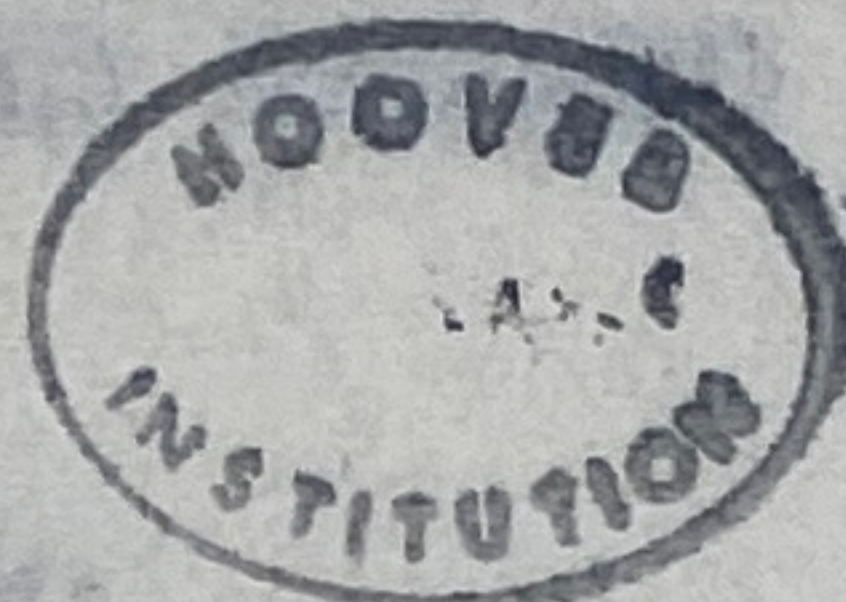
RCA RADIOGRAM

RCA-2

~~Very Confidential~~Recvd
1946 NOV 22 AM 12 09

WC1060 FN1647 KS455 SEOUL 271 VIA RCA 21 1845

NLT KORIC WASHINGTONDC



YALTA AGREED DIVISION OF KOREA AND MOSCOW CREATED TRUSTEESHIP
BOTH VIOLATING CAIRO POTSDAM PLEDGE FOR INDEPENDENCE THE FORMER
TWO ARE FOR COMMUNISM AND ENSLAVEMENT WHILE LATTER TWO FOR
DEMOCRACY AND INDEPENDENCE WE DEMAND UNITED NATIONS DECIDE AND
DECLARE NOW WHICH THEY STAND FOR WE MUST BE EITHER ONE OR OTHER.
IF THEY WANT US TO ACCEPT FORMER AGAINST OUR WILL AMERICANS SHOULD
WITHDRAW LEAVING US TO UNITE WITH NORTH FREE OR SLAVE BUT IF NOT
THEY MUST HELP US SAVE SOUTH FOR LATTER STOP LEAVING NORTH UNDER
COMMUNIST CONTROL AND WORKING FOR COALITION IN SOUTH WILL FORCE
ENTIRE NATION TO ACCEPT COMMUNISM OUR PEOPLE IN DESPERATION MAY
RESORT TO GENERAL UPRISINGS FOR SELFDEFENSE AMERICANS HERE FOLLOW-
ING APPEASEMENT POLICY TRIED MORE THAN A YEAR TO BRING ABOUT UNITY
BETWEEN NATIONALISTS AND FEW COMMUNIST LEADERS BUT IN VAIN BECAUSE
COMMUNISTS ARE FOR EITHER RULE OR RUIN DESPITE OUR CONVICTION WE
SUPPORTED AMERICAN ENDEAVORS HOPING TO CONVINCE THEM OF FUTILITY.
NO UNITY POSSIBLE BETWEEN TRAITORS AND PATRIOTS UNLESS EITHER CHANGE
AND FOLLOW OTHER WE WANT NO NATION TO FIGHT FOR US BUT REFUSE TO
BE USED AS PAWN WE ASK UNITED NATIONS TO DECLARE TRUSTEESHIP CAN-
CELLATION AND RECOGNIZE KOREAN CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH
IMMEDIATELY WE WILL COOPERATE WITH GENERAL HODGE AS HERETOFORE
AND WILL SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS PEACEFULLY IN COOPERATION WITH UNITED
NATIONS SECRETARY BYRNES DECLARED THAT TRUSTEESHIP MIGHT BE
SUSPENDED ACTING SECRETARY ACHESON DECLARED UNITED STATES OPPOSED
COMMUNIST MINORITY CONTROL IN SOUTH GENERAL LERCH MILITARY GOVERNOR
OF SOUTH KOREA REPEATEDLY PROCLAIMED THAT KOREANS ARE READY FOR

Chief, Office of Industrial Security
Contract Administration Services
Defense Supply Agency (13 Aug 73)
Hoover Institute Declassification Program

AUTHORITY: MEMORANDUM FOR

Subject:

E H M

Reviewer:



RCA RADIOGRAM

Page 2.

SEOUL 11/22/1946 AM 1209

SELF GOVERNMENT WE DESERVE AND DEMAND OUR INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF
SELF DETERMINATION
KORPITAL.



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M. Preston Goodfellow

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records, 1946

Col. Goodfellow

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E.O. 13526, Sect. 3.3
By: ISOO Date: 4/9/13
EXCERPTS FROM
CONFERENCE AT KOREAN COMMISSION

~~Secret~~

November 18, 1946

PRESENT: Col. Goodfellow, Mr. Stagers, Mr. Williams, Col. Limb, Dr. Kim Sae-sun,
Mr. Chang, Kee Young, Mr. Hong and Mr. ~~Chang~~ *Y.C. Choi*

Col. Limb: This meeting was called as a result of a conference at the State Department that Mr. Stagers and I had with Col. Gross, special assistant to Gen. Hildring, who is head of Civilian Affairs of Occupied Territories. The purpose of this meeting was to present the question of recognition of the Korean Government as requested by Dr. Rhee. By Korean Government we mean the Legislative Body which came into being by the election of November 3rd. Dr. Rhee requested us to get the recognition of that body as the Korean Government, otherwise nobody can do anything in Korea. If we are going to relieve that situation the recognition of that body as the Korean Government is necessary. Our decision was that if the State Department agreed, so much the better; but if they disagreed we should take appropriate action with the United Nations.

At this meeting we exchanged our views privately and quietly and we decided that this situation and problem are very important and serious. Therefore, the State Department side will have another conference among itself on this question and they also asked us to have a meeting among ourselves then these two groups will come together and thrash it out this week.

Mr. Williams: Who received the telephone call from Mr. Vincent?

Mr. Stagers: We called for Mr. Vincent the other day and he being out of town we went down to this other office. We left word that we wanted to see him. He called back this morning and asked if three o'clock tomorrow afternoon would be agreeable to us. I said it would be.

Col. Limb: So this meeting with Vincent is not the meeting arranged. This is a side issue from the other meeting which is going to be held later.

Mr. Williams: Perhaps Mr. Vincent has been informed about this meeting and now wants to take over with the second meeting.

Col. Limb: No, we think it is merely concerning the previous request for a meeting.

Col. Goodfellow: I don't think you will get very far with this meeting. You will just find out what their opinion is. The Military is still in power and will continue to direct the Legislative Body.....

Mr. Stagers: Mr. Gross said this is a very serious situation and that is why he asked to see us this week so he would have an opportunity to discuss it with the officials in the Department of State. He seems to be just as anxious as we are to give the present government power and authority to take some official action with other governments. The same as other governments do.

Col. Limb: I agree with Col. Goodfellow in that the meeting will be exploratory.

Mr. Stagers: We should impress on the officials of the State Department that now we are stymied. We cannot act officially.

Col. Limb: We want to map out several sentences that should be presented to the State Department. What are your opinions concerning this? The situation is absolutely a stalemate. The only way out that I can see is that between the United States and the Soviet one must acquiesce to the demands of the other. There cannot be a

M. Preston Goodfellow

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